

LAW *AND* ORDER

Vol. 3

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No. 2



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INDEPENDENT, PROFESSIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL CONCERNED WITH THE BUSINESS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT



Governor of Texas

FEW PUBLIC SERVANTS have greater responsibilities than policemen and yet few of them are rewarded more poorly than are our law enforcement officers.

In view of this, I think we are indeed fortunate to have as many able, well-trained and understanding men as we have on our police forces. Their service is more the result of devotion to duty than one inspired by the incentives and opportunities open to them.

We need to elevate the status of the police officer in our communities and our states.

It is unfortunate, but true in these times the home seems to be in somewhat of a decline as a source of discipline for our young. More and more, the responsibility for molding character and setting standards of morality in the young is falling upon our school teachers—and upon our police officers.

A good policeman, with the attitude and understanding of a parental counselor, can do far more good in a community than can a bigger jail.

In addition to increasing the rewards and incentives for law enforcement work, it is also important to equalize and raise the standards of training and specific education for this work.

I suggested some time ago that Texas could profit much by installing in one of our State institutions of higher learning an Academy for Law Enforcement, pro-

GUEST EDITORIAL

Allan Shivers

viding for young men and women thorough professional training comparable to that offered the legal profession. There is no valid reason why the advocates of the law should be better-trained than the defenders of the law. I believe our country would profit greatly from the installation of such academies in each state.

I am opposed to any system to substitute State control for local control over police forces. I do believe, however, that through a State program we could make much needed progress toward improving in all communities the standards of law enforcement.

We must strengthen law enforcement on the local level. We need to expand and improve the workings of our judicial system and keep it on a high professional level so that the highest caliber personnel will be attracted to it and help carry out the most noble function of the State.

We need to re-examine our system of punishment. For every crime which makes the front pages, there are hundreds of crimes which never attract attention. The average criminal deed is not spectacular or sensational. Yet, in handling the various types of criminals, our system makes little distinction between them. This lack of distinction nets for us, eventually, a sad harvest: men whose first brush with the law was not genuinely serious emerge from the legal processes indistinguishable from the hardened criminal.

When we take the first offender away from home, send him off to prison, we may—instead of helping him—actually be cutting out the last chance society will ever have to assist him. For that reason, I believe we should examine the possibility of localizing punishing. It is my opinion that this could be a great forward step in reducing the loss to society which our present approach to criminal justice produces.

Justice is an ever-changing concept. We, today, have advanced far from the barbarities and cruelties of even a century ago. But, until we devise a system which makes the first offender a one-time offender, we shall have fallen short of what we should do and what I believe we can do.

A Chief's Editorial

I

Motor Vehicle Report #447

by

Walter W. Smith, Chief of Police
Cazenovia, New York

They asked me to tell them about Johnny Anderson, the boy I had seen but twice. The first time I saw him, he was coming up the hill, moving along with the clean, free strides of youth. The next time I saw him he was dead underneath his overturned car.

I sat at my desk and heard them tell me about Johnny while he had lived. They wanted me to tell them how he had died. From Motor Vehicle Report #447 I read them the details. The boy had parked his car at the intersection and walked up the hill to my parked cruiser to inquire the way to the University. Telling him to take the left turn, and cautioning him on the curves ahead, I watched him return to his car. Ten minutes later Johnny Anderson was dead.

What else could I say to the two old people before me? Could I tell them that a cop never becomes accustomed to death? That each time I pull an injured or dying person from a wreck I have a new memory I shall never lose?

None of these things I can say to Johnny's mother and father. With my best policeman's manner, I tell them how sorry I am and say goodbye.

After they leave, I still sit at my desk listening to the drone of the police radio. A voice reminds me that twenty-four people have been killed in the past 24 hours on our highways. I know the voice is wrong. There have been twenty-three persons killed—and Johnny Anderson.

II

"Common Sense . . . 1955 Style"

Were you one of the more fortunate citizens who survived the Battle of the Highways over the Christmas Holidays? The Power that pardoned you was less generous to 368 of your fellow Americans. Little wonder the casket manufacturers are so plush these days—business is booming. If the Average-American can't reach the happy hunting ground soon enough the natural way after three-score and ten, his fellow citizens will speed him on his way. It's fine for the boys in Washington to subsidize the essential factors of our economy, but why go as far as the undertaker?

Perchance you were not among the 368 holding winning tickets and had to settle for a place or show stub with a broken back or a stitched up face. Or maybe you squeezed back in line just in the nick of time with a shiver or two traversing your backbone . . . Don't give up friend,—the odds will

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LAW AND ORDER

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Vol. 3

FEBRUARY 1955

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BPA



Dr. Robert Connolly of Margaret Hague Medical Center, Jersey City, N. J. gives instruction in emergency maternity care.

The Policeman Aids the Stork

An article concerning emergency care in maternity cases

Editor's Note: A policeman is called upon to perform a variety of duties each day. Not all of his acts are the basic requirements of his profession but are part of the great task of being helpful to the individual citizen. In our contacts and interviews with chiefs and department heads, we frequently ask whether any member of the department ever had the occasion to "help the stork". Invariably the answer has been "yes". Since 95% of the police profession is "know how", we felt that an article on the subject would be helpful to the many policemen who have never had to meet the emergency of child birth but would like to be prepared for the crisis. Knowing that the Jersey City (N. J.) Police Department has as part of their training curriculum a course in emergency maternity cases, we asked their permission to reprint their notes on the subject. The following material was assembled and written at the Jersey City Police Academy under the direction of Deputy Chief Joseph B. Foley and was subsequently approved by the medical authorities of the Margaret Hague Hospital. The introduction and the actual "note-book notes" are as follows:

ON JUNE 8TH, 1954 at exactly 1:15 P.M. a novel and important course of instruction was added to the training program of the Jersey City Police Department. The announcement that every police officer on the force would be required to attend a session of lectures on emergency maternity care and demonstrations on the proper techniques of caring for a new-born baby was ushered in by the release of Police General Order #111. Chief of Police James L. McNamara signed it on June 4th and transmitted it to the Police Academy where Deputy Chief Joseph B. Foley, Commandant of the Academy set the wheels in motion to assure compliance.

Jersey City's Mayor Bernard J. Berry and Director of Public Safety Lawrence A. Whipple endorsed the new program. Action was swift. Doctor Samuel A. Cosgrove, Director of the Margaret Hague Maternity Center and Doctor Robert Connolly were most cooperative. Groups of policemen were scheduled to meet at the Maternity Center each Tuesday commencing June 8th and each Tuesday thereafter until every member of the

department completed the course.

With all the business-like seriousness of the preparations there was a strain of apathy among some and perhaps doubt among others. The completion of the first session however, dissipated the last iota of doubt. Here was a program that was more than just a requirement. This was serious business. The whole community would certainly benefit by this training. Lives of mothers and infants would be safer and parents would feel confident that their police again, as in many other situations, were capable of meeting a delicate emergency problem.

Emergency maternity care connotes more than the words imply. Policemen are charged with a sacred responsibility. Their actions must be exact and swift, for in emergencies there is no room for indecision or hesitation. There is no room for carelessness or neglect. Mistakes here cannot be mended.

The entire success or failure of the effort rests to a great extent on the preliminary preparations as well as on the efficiency of the men. What then, would these practical preparations be? Was the problem simple or complex?

Consultation with medical experts resulted in the preparation of a complete and well-equipped emergency kit. Each patrol car and emergency truck was then supplied with a compact sterile kit for use by men with the "know-how".

The time could be anytime. The weather could be any kind. There could be no choice of either. Instructions were given to meet these unknown factors. The police knew what to do.

So, armed with a clear picture of the actual delivery depicted in the sound-edited motion picture, and the detailed explanation of the medical experts at the Maternity Center, an emergency kit was devised.

The kit which is only about 8" x 5" and 3" thick, consists of sterile blankets, cord tapes, scissors, cord dressings, sterile towels, pads and paper containers. But let us put all this into action.

A terse brief radio message and the police car is at

the scene. Little does the scattered, curious crowd know the seriousness of the situation. Swift, clear thinking and dexterous action means the difference between life and death.

The trained officer has been taught the meaning of a ruptured umbilical cord or a partial placenta. The emergency maternity kit supplies the sterile equipment. He knows how to remove a looped umbilical cord from around the new-born's throat to prevent strangulation. He knows that he must not cause it to hemorrhage. He knows what to do should a hemorrhage occur.

The new-born is wet and slippery. Care in handling the child is important. The mucous in the baby's throat must be cleared to facilitate breathing. If there is no breathing, artificial respiration must be administered at once. He knows that too.

Once there is respiration the umbilical cord must be properly tied off and incised. The sterile blanket will

keep the baby warm. The cut umbilical cord is carefully dressed and taped in place.

The mother all this time has been carefully observed for shock and possible hemorrhage.

The placenta is important to the officer and he must preserve it for the doctor's inspection when he arrives at the hospital. The officer is expected to use the provided receptacle in which to transport it. The doctor will know whether it is partial or complete and this will determine the proper action to be taken later by trained medical hands. The mother will be checked frequently on the way to the hospital for hemorrhage and shock; the baby for breathing and the cord for bleeding.

That's all there is to it! The radio car goes back on its patrol duty. A new kit is obtained from emergency headquarters, and once more a policeman has met the challenge of an emergency and proceeds on his scheduled rounds, ready and willing to give his life or to save one.

For Your Police Notebook — Emergency Care in Maternity Cases

I General Instructions:

- a: Police officers will give maternity care in **emergency cases only.**
- b: Symptoms of immediate delivery are **sharp frequent pains** in the abdominal region **every few minutes.** If the pains are of longer intervals—call an ambulance.

II Emergency Delivery Procedure:

- a: **Do not attempt** emergency delivery if at all possible to get the person to the hospital.
- b: If emergency action is necessary, proceed as follows:
 - 1: Make patient comfortable.
 - 2: Clean hands with liquid green soap to prevent infection.
 - 3: Open emergency kit for instant use.
 - 4: Observe mother for signs of delivery.

III Delivery Procedure:

- a: When baby appears, **do not** interfere with mother's natural efforts.
- b: Guide baby and **be alert** for sudden delivery. New-borns are wet and slippery. **Use extreme caution.**
- c: Notice position of umbilical cord.
 - 1: If cord is around baby's throat, remove **carefully** to prevent **rupture of cord** and to prevent **strangulation.**
- d: Grasp baby firmly by the ankles (use cloth for better grip) head down to allow mucous to drain from nose and throat passages. Use forefinger gently over throat and nose to remove mucous from passages.
- e: Wipe fluid from baby's mouth and face.
- f: If baby does not breathe, use artificial respiration at once (as you were taught).
- g: Prepare to tie off umbilical cord.
 - 1: Use one piece of cord tape from kit and tie into knots around the umbilical cord, ten (10) inches from the baby's navel. Turn ends of cord and tie again. **Make knots firm and avoid injuring the umbilical cord.**
 - 2: Use second cord tape from kit and repeat about eight (8) inches from the baby's navel.

- 3: Use scissors provided and cut **between** both knots. **Caution:** If bleeding occurs from umbilical cord after it is cut, use the third cord tape and tie the umbilical cord again, one inch closer to the baby's navel.
- 4: When bleeding ceases, apply dressing to cord stump.
- 5: Wrap baby in blanket, and put in safe place.
- 6: After delivery of baby, anticipate expulsion of after-birth (placenta). Collect same in wax paper bag provided in kit. Retain same to be delivered to doctor for examination.
- 7: Place sanitary pad over mother's perineal area. **Do not touch** side of pad that will be in contact with mother.
- 8: Keep mother warm and as comfortable as possible. Proceed to hospital without delay.

IV Precautions after delivery:

- a: Check baby's respiration frequently.
- b: Check the cord stump for bleeding.
- c: Watch mother for sign of hemorrhage and shock.

V Emergency Maternity Kit:

- a: Each radio car and emergency truck carries a kit containing the following sterile articles:
 - 1: Two 4x8 inch gauze dressings.
 - 2: Three cord tapes.
 - 3: One pair of scissors.
 - 4: One cord dressing.
 - 5: One receiving blanket.
 - 6: Four paper towels.
 - 7: One sanitary pad.
 - 8: One wax paper bag.
 - 9: Green liquid soap.

The above outline of procedure may be cut out and pasted in a pocket notebook. The armor of preparedness is a comfort in the time of emergency.

*Jersey City Police Academy
1955*



China-born Americans

by
**Dorothy
Walker**

**San Francisco
News**

SAN FRANCISCO, gateway to the Pacific, has also become the gateway to opportunity for close to a thousand teen-age Chinese within the past few years—presenting unprecedented problems of youth welfare.

These boys and girls, born in China of one or both American parents and with full American citizenship, have been swarming into the United States literally by the ship-load. They speak no English; American customs and laws are foreign to them; and they are frightened and bewildered by the accelerated pace of life they find here.

They are supposed to have housing assured them when they arrive, usually by some relative or close family friend. But often "uncle" turns out to be an enterprising business man in Chinatown who sees an opportunity to exploit a cheap supply of labor.

Most of the youngsters are in literal bondage to their sponsors here who have subsidized their transportation in return for after-school chores in the small industries and shops that abound in San Francisco's world-famed Chinatown. It is a common thing to visit a public school classroom during the day and find several of these Chinese youngsters sleeping soundly at their desks.

Add to these problems the suspiciousness and reticence peculiar to the Oriental race, and you really find the problem of helping them adjust to their new environment a tough one.

Also, the American-born Chinese youth here, who might have been expected to be co-operative and hospitable, have been strangely cool to the newcomers.

Early in the picture there were some serious disturbances—street fighting, window breaking and acts of vandalism—in which several Chinese-born were involved with local hoodlums. On investigation, it was discovered that the newcomers had been goaded into battle; and because they were frightened and were ignorant of language and law, were taking the rap for the delinquents responsible.

Fitting these youngsters into a recreational pattern agreeable to them was a problem that had no precedent in San Francisco. Here was a group of more than 500 boys and 150 girls who spoke a foreign language, had a different set of social standards, yet were expected to live as peaceful citizens within the community.

The two public schools into which they were chan-

neled for their Americanization program tried to help with their adjustment. Special academic classes were set up, with an experimental set of text books and scholastic testing standards. They were slowly integrated into regular craft classes—and showed exceptional talent in art and mechanics. In summer school classes they went on field trips to points of interest within the city, and enjoyed these very much.

These teenagers have lost no time in copying their fellow American teenagers in dress and slang. But, intellectually older with a higher maturity, it has been impossible to treat the older boys and girls as children. Already many of them have crossed into adulthood.

Less than a year ago, with financial assistance from two local foundations, a project was started to get beneath the surface of these inscrutable youngsters and learn what were their most pressing problems.

A China-born Teenager Committee, composed of representatives of welfare, recreation, education, employment and juvenile police, was set up to find the answer without publicity and undue pressure.

They chose Stanton Jue, a friendly, likable but oh-so-tactful Chinese social worker with a positive approach, to make the survey and do the groundwork.

This month the results of the trial period are being evaluated. In the past eight-month period there have been no arrests of China-born teenagers. Half a dozen of these young Chinese have distinguished themselves in scientific competition; three have made all-city sport teams; and 50 are known to have gone on to colleges for professional careers.

The secret is not one of direction; there has been an absence of effort to force the youngsters into organized activity because of their resistance to it. Jue and the China-born Teenager Committee feel it is because no attempt is being made to talk down to these boys and girls, or to treat them as potential criminals.

More than anything these youngsters want security and to be economically independent as soon as possible. And that is what the committee is concentrating on now—jobs, part time, after school, fulltime. Large business offices are being contacted; oil companies, industries with a large turnover of personnel and with training programs aimed at absorbing these young people on graduation from high school.

This active effort to find employment for them is paying off in greater trustworthiness on the part of the teenager, and a new out-goingness never noticed before.

One young fellow Jue was helping searched him out the other day and asked if he'd help a friend. "Fine" Jue said. "I'll look him up. Where does he live?"

"Cleveland, Ohio", the youth replied. Jue feels this is word-of-mouth approval at its best.



*for
emergency...*



*for routine
police work...*

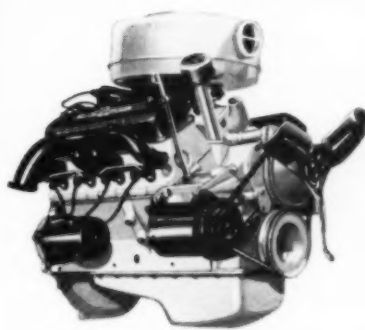
The New '55 Ford Station Wagons

Here's new utility and performance for law enforcement agencies in communities of all sizes.

The two-door, all-steel Ford Ranch Wagon, illustrated at top, carries 6 big passengers in comfort. With "Stowaway" seat down, the Ranch Wagon can easily be converted into an ambulance. Special wide-opening rear door (optional at *slight* extra cost), stays open in all positions.

The Ford 6-passenger Country Sedan, illustrated above, and its counterpart, the Ford 8-passenger Country Sedan, have four doors and folding seats for fast, easy access. Upholstery is durable vinyl and woven plastic with non-scuff linoleum flooring. Takes just 3 minutes to change from passenger car to hefty half-ton hauler.

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Chiefly Chatter



Christian J. Elfert

Chief of Police, Lake Bluff, Ill.

by Bruce Holmgren

WHEN SPEAKERS and writers start throwing around terms like "police administration" and "police management" many small town policemen back away: "That's just for the fellows in the big cities," they say. Actually, this widely-held belief is simply not so. What happens is that often the chief or supervisor in a small community is so busy with the intimate details of performing the police tasks that he loses sight of his role as an administrator. A chief in a municipality of 2,000 is just as much a manager as the chief in a city of 20,000 or 200,000. The difference is one of degree rather than kind.

The chief in a small department has every type of problem that his large department colleague faces. Further, he is on the firing line himself. He is constantly making decisions that would tax the ingenuity and ability of the top executive in any large police department.

To prove our point we visited Christian J. Elfert, chief of police of Lake Bluff, Illinois. Lying high above the shore of Lake Michigan, some 35 miles north of Chicago, Lake Bluff is at the upper end of the line of communities that comprise Chicago's "North Shore". Residential in character, it has a very small business district.

Most of its 2500 inhabitants commute to Chicago or work in the near-by Waukegan-North Chicago area. To protect this community of homes Chief Elfert has a force of three full-time patrolmen and five reserve patrolmen—the latter devoting their spare time to police work.

Police Department resources include one fully-equipped squad car, a police station in the Village Hall, a cell block and two-way radio facilities. Station and car radio units are part of the Lake County radio system, by which the sheriff's office links together the communities of the area. Interestingly, the county rents both station and mobile equipment to the various departments and ties to that rental a remarkably fast servicing arrangement.

Lake Bluff local police communication focuses on the telephone. In addition to one in the police station, there are extensions of the police telephone in the village hall general office, in the chief's home and in the police station of Lake Forest, adjoining suburb to the south. Unsung heroine of Lake Bluff Police Department is Mrs. Christian J. Elfert. She answers the police telephone much of the time, relaying calls to her husband and his men via the county radio system. She also functions as police-woman, matron and all-hour information bureau.

Lest these resources appear primitive, one should remember that if a four-man force is to give maximum service, its men can spend very little time at their station. In actual practice, this seemingly round-about communications system is very expeditious: A citizen telephones for the police. If the chief or a patrolman is in the station he takes the call at once. If the chief's household gets the call, they pass it to the cruising squad car by means of a quick call to "the county". There is still a safety factor: If for any reason no one in Lake Bluff picks up any of the police telephone extensions, the one ringing in the Lake Forest police gets a quick pick-up, after which the desk officer merely relays the call to the radio station.

Focal point of the Lake Bluff police operation is Chief Elfert himself. A member of the department since 1943, he has been chief since 1946. Prior to 1943 he did part time police work for the village; his full time job was at a nearby industrial establishment. During the last 11 years he has attended Northwestern University Traffic Institute and has attended and participated in regional conferences and schools, such as those of the F.B.I.

His ready smile and easy manner tend to mask his really intense concentration on the job of policing the village. It is common knowledge that his vigilance just doesn't relax. This is a fact that countless surprised offenders and would-be offenders readily verify.

An unusually low crime rate, despite the presence of many secluded homes, confirms the effectiveness of Chief Elfert's first line of defense—unrelenting, constant motor patrol of the village. When he rides "Car 551" himself nothing escapes his notice. He quickly notes strangers and out-of-town cars; his methodical "checking" of them is disarmingly courteous and casual. In short, he is always alert to make sure that crimes and incidents

which may happen do not happen. He demands similar effectiveness of his men.

Police administration is a very personal thing in a four-man department. Chief Elfert's informal but thorough day-to-day direction of his force has the appearance of casual coaching. However, this unobtrusive management covers every phase of the job. A thoughtful man, Chief Elfert tries to look after the welfare of his men. For example, he sees that his duty schedules give all his men a maximum share of week-end days off.

Having the basic know-how of the policeman's art is not enough for Lake Bluff policemen. Another major requisite is a genuine ability to get along with people. In a small community, especially one where many of the residents are of so-called "upper brackets" there is no place for a policeman not skilled in public relations. Chief Elfert insists that calls from citizens are handled with courtesy as well as with efficiency.

Over the years "Chris" Elfert has developed himself into both a manager and a practitioner of policing. He not only directs his force but works alongside his men—and often gets there first. In 1949 he went himself on the treacherous ice of Lake Michigan to rescue a boy. This won him the distinguished service citation given by The Illinois Policeman and Police Journal that year. More often than not, when a midnight telephone call indicates something is "hot" Chief Elfert doesn't just relay the message; he gets dressed at once and goes out to the scene.

Those who know him best might say that his biggest asset is his sense of humor. In all his devotion to his work he has that rare ability to see the lighter side of human affairs; he does not take himself too seriously. Several years ago he broke both legs and had to run the department from his bed for a time. Even then, he saw the humor of the situation, let the local papers photograph him in that un-chief-like position, giving directions by telephone.

Having little crime and virtually no juvenile delinquency to cope with, most police man-hours go to "patrol and traffic duties, and to non-criminal regulatory tasks, that time-consuming, patience-straining ordinance enforcement" work. It is in this area of police endeavor that Chief Elfert's sense of humor serves him well. Further, the success of his men in dealing with their fellow residents proves an interesting point: A chief's courtesy, sense of fairness and cheerful demeanor find their reflection in the work of an entire department.

Law Enforcement Uniforms Slides

We received a letter from Major Alexander Lawson, U.S.A. Ret. of Thorofare, N. J. in which he reminds us that his 200 picture slides of police uniforms are available—free of charge—to responsible people who would like to borrow them. Write him a letter for details.

You can bet your life on it!



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SPECIFICATIONS — Ammunition: .38 Caliber (.38 Special, mid-range, regular and high speed loads); Barrel Lengths: 2" and 4"; Overall Lengths: 7 1/4" and 9 1/4"; Weights: 29 oz. and 31 oz.; Sights: quick-sighting, fixed; Stocks: full-checked walnut; Trigger: grooved; Hammer Spur: grooved.



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Weapon-Wise

A Technical Report on Weapons for Law Enforcement

by David O. Moreton, Technical Editor

Colt Courier

During 1954 Colt introduced four new handguns; the third new gun introduced was the Courier. Stories on the models that preceded the Courier, the Trooper and the Three-Fifty-Seven appeared in *Weapon-Wise* of March and September 1954.

The smallest of the new Colt series, the Courier, is pocket-sized, light weight, a redesigned modern version of the old Colt Pocket Positive. The old Pocket Positive which was introduced in 1905 had a range of barrel lengths to choose from two, two and a half, three and a half and six inches. The Courier will have no such wide range of barrel lengths; just a three inch barrel.

The Courier is a real light weight; it weighs only 13½ ounces against the 16 ounces of the old Pocket Positive. The frame and cylinder of the Courier, are of the famous Colt alloy, that special lightweight metal of high tensile strength developed by Colt for the government. The Colt alloy frame and cylinder look no different from steel except for the tone of the blueing under certain light. I have noted in disassembling the Courier, to make the isometric blowup, and really to get acquainted with its inner workings that are a number of finer innovations used to insure strength and reliability. i.e. The steel that supports the crane assembly in the cylinder, and backs up the ratchet. The crane itself is of tempered steel that gives strength where strength is essential.

The lock works of the Courier are tight and well fitted and smoothly finished to a greater degree even than the usual Colt accuracy.

DESCRIPTION

Name of Manufacturer
Colt's Manufacturing Co.
Hartford, Connecticut

Name of Weapon
Courier
Caliber
.32 New Police
Ammunition
.32 New Police
.32 S & W Long
.32 S & W Short
Number of Shots
6



Type of Loading
Swing out cylinder,
Simultaneous ejection
Type of Action
Single and Double
Barrel Length
3 inches
Overall Length
7¾ inches
Rifling
6 Left, 1 turn in 14 inches
Bore Diameter
.304 Min. .305 Max.
Groove Diameter
.311 Min. .312 Max.

Groove Depth
.0035
Width of Groove
.106 Min. .110 Max.
Stocks
Full Checkered Walnut
Finish
Dual Tone Blue, Glare proofed
Weight
13½ ounces
Sights
Fixed, ramp style front .110 inches
wide Milled in Frame rear
Trigger
Grooved
Trigger Pull
3½ pounds
Hammer Spur
Grooved

Safety
Internal, solid steel safety bar
Butt
Rounded

GENERAL COMMENTS

The Courier is a neat light weight gun that should please the Law Enforcement Officer and those who want a light, compact, undercover weapon. A compact handgun, the Courier feels good, shoots well and points naturally. It features a non-snagging, quick-draw front sight .110 inches wide and its neat compact shape, rounded butt makes it particularly adaptable for shoulder or hip holster wear. I have been carrying my Courier around the house in my hip pocket and within a few minutes I had forgotten that I was carrying it. It lies flat on the hip or against the chest and there are no unsightly bulges to worry about nor cause excessive rubbing wear when worn under the suit jacket. It can be carried without detection even in the pants pocket; usually astute and observing friends failed to detect my Courier during recent visits to our home, without my obviously trying to conceal it.

As I said the Courier points naturally and is a crisp shooting, accurate gun that is really smooth operating. The trigger pull is a little over 3½

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For further information circle #39 on Readers Service Card

pounds in single action. The average shooter, can, I believe instinctively point and hit his target with this gun, a very desirable feature that should be taken into consideration when selecting a defense gun. Unfortunately the Courier's grips are too small for those with larger hands, but for those with small or average hands they are satisfactory. I believe that if the Courier is shot often for pleasure that it would be a good idea to have a set of custom stocks made to fit the shooter's individual hand. Lew Sanderson, 3075 North Hickory Road, Milford, Michigan makes and is one of the best custom grip men in the country. He would be my choice. Also, consider Mershon Company, Inc., Glendale 5, Calif. The three inch barrel of the Courier gives excellent accuracy, while not top target quality, it is more than satisfactory as a defense weapon.

I feel safe in predicting that the Courier will soon become a favorite sidearm of the Plainclothesman and civilian interested in a reliable compact smooth shooting equalizer. In .22 caliber (long Rifle) it will become a constant companion of the hunter, camper and plinker.

MISCELLANY

Colt Accro Rear Sights

The Colt Accro Rear Sight has now been added to the .22 caliber conversion unit for the Colt Government .45 Caliber Automatic Pistol and the Colt Super .38 Automatic Pistol. Utilizing the regular receiver and parts the conversion unit is easily inter-changed allowing target practice at approximately one-seventh the usual cost of .45 or .38 caliber auto shooting. With the new sight the conversion unit should really be a great aid to eliminating that ugly mental reaction most new shooters experience during the change to centerfire automatic firing. Later this year I will present a complete story on the .45 Colt Government Automatic and the Conversion Unit.

National Mid-Winter Pistol Matches

The 1955 National Mid-Winter Pistol Matches will be held from March 8 through 12 in Tampa, Florida. The tournament program is available from C. A. "Smitty" Brown, P. O. Box 253, Tampa, Florida.

84th Annual Meetings of the N.R.A.

The 84th annual meetings of the National Rifle Association of America will be held at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., March 29, through April 2.

Lee Top Shot Compensator

The Lee Top Shot Compensator is the latest addition in the growing

field of muzzle brakes for .22 caliber automatic pistols. The "top shot compensator" is a device that requires no gunsmithing and no screws. I will report on this device in the near future.

Pistol Classification

Effective January 1, 1955 there will be two types of Pistol Classification, Indoor and Outdoor. The same courses of fire will be used for each type and classification will be established on the basis of whether the competition is fired indoors or outdoors.

RULE 19.16 was also amended to provide that a competitor will be officially classified on the score of a total

of 180 shots instead of 280 and if such competitor's average for the 180 shots is above 84.99, an additional 180 shots will be required or a total of 360 shots.

RULE 19.17 on reclassification was not changed. These changes were approved by the N.R.A. Executive Committee at the December committee meeting.

Stolen Guns

The following guns have been reported to the NRA as stolen. Any information regarding these items should be forwarded directly to the person concerned. * All listings are made on the basis of information for-

(Continued on Page 15)

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For further information circle #27 on Readers Service Card



Primary Police Functions

Part 2. Public Relations

by Bruce Holmgren

EDITOR'S NOTE: "On the Beat" by our new Contributing Editor will be a monthly feature in *LAW AND ORDER*. We hope you will collect these articles, for when complete they will constitute a complete text on practical police-work.

Selling The Police Department

As suggested in the preceding chapter, our discussion of public relations is divided into six parts. We have already talked about the first part, the basic importance of public relations. Now we come to the second part, which we are calling "Selling the police department." Under this heading we are going to discuss the major elements of a police public relations program.

A Complete Program. Most of the authorities and writers on police subjects are in agreement on the make-up of a public relations program. To help fix in your mind what we are going to discuss in this chapter, we are listing these elements:

1. The police station or headquarters.
2. The police and children.
3. The police and the business community.
4. The police and the resident or householder.
5. Service to special interest groups.
6. Making every contact pay dividends in good relations.

Before talking about these six headings, one or two words of warning may be in order. Let us emphasize the difference between public relations and salesmanship. In simplest terms, it amounts to this: When you are selling something, it is specific, like a product. When you practice public relations, you are selling your organization as a whole.

The Entire Organization. Applying this idea to every-day police work it means this: When you are selling a campaign, it is like selling a product. When you conduct a pedestrian safety campaign you are selling safety to those afoot. But, when you practice the principles of public relations you are selling yourself, your shift, your division, your department, your city.

A lot of the things we are going to discuss now simply mean nothing more than the collection and accumulation of little added touches you put on your work. It is like the voice with a smile. What it means when you practice these principles is that people think better of your department and your city because of the way you do your job and in your contacts with them as individuals.

Building Good Relations At Your Station Or Headquarters

One of the most important places to have good public relations is at your station or headquarters. For better or for worse it reflects the kind of police department you have, the kind of police service you give. Above all, it must be neat and clean and it must have an appearance of being businesslike.

Creating Impressions. Don't take our word for it, or the word of many experts who have written on police

public relations and police courtesy. Just take a look at your own station. Try to put yourself in the shoes of a citizen. If you as a citizen, resident and taxpayer walked into your station, what would you think?

Is the place neat? Are the corners clean? Do people use cuspidors and ash trays or do they aim loosely for the floor? Most cities cannot afford the most complete janitor service, but that is no obstacle to keeping a neat station. If you are short of help, what do you do to keep the place clean?

Influence Of Appearances. It is almost unnecessary to point out that the conditions of the station have a real effect (1) on those who visit it and (2) on those who work there. But don't let us influence you on this point. Just recall for yourself different police stations you have seen around the country.

All of us can think of police stations that seemed like efficient business offices. Policemen and clerks sat in erect positions, people worked with diligence, phone calls and visitors got prompt attention. In others, the desk sergeant was surly, the clerical work was being done haphazardly, callers received indifferent attention. We're not singling anyone's station out at this point. All we're saying is this: Ask yourself, recall your own experiences.

Improve It Yourself. We are not trying to blame any officer for having a dirty station. We know all too well about political interference, insufficient budgets, and problems of "clout" that policemen face. But what about this idea: Why not try cleaning up the place a little—yourself? Or, try it both ways—and watch the effect on the policemen and the visitors.

To Build Good Relations Start With The Children

An old police saying is that if you want to find out how influential a man is, arrest one of his children. All of us can recall vivid experiences on this point. But why not turn the idea around? Why not turn a potential liability into an asset—by capitalizing on the children? It all boils down to this: If you win the good will of the children you win the good will of their parents.

(Continued on Page 13)



Real Opportunities. Therefore, it appears elementary to suggest that the police should miss no chance to build good will among children. You have some real opportunities here. If you don't think so ask those who have tried it. In fact, your opportunities for doing an educational job are better than you think. Why not sell them the police viewpoint while they're young?

There are many different ways of going about such an effort, but many of the authorities on policing seem to agree that most of these activities fall into four major headings:

1. Safety programs.
2. Recreational efforts, in cooperation with other departments or agencies.
3. Giving active support to worthwhile youth activities.
4. Special programs for various children's groups.

Holding Their Interest. About two years ago, we put on a program for the Boy Scouts of our community. We had them come down to the station where several of us talked about police work and demonstrated various pieces of equipment. Because we didn't have chairs for all these boys, they sat on the floor. For nearly two hours we held their attention.

At the end of the evening, they hadn't had enough and asked to come back again. We finished with them the following week. We think we made friends with them. We hope we keep their friendship after they are old enough to drive. Important point: We let them ask questions freely and did our best to give them satisfactory and candid answers. If you *do* undertake to educate them, you've got to give them "straight stuff."

Your Businessmen Can Be Supporters Of Good Policing

No matter how large or small your community may be, the men who run the stores, factories and offices are very important people. Whether you have a small suburb with just a few retail stores or a large industrial area with numerous factories, you must make the acquaintance of your business people. They carry a lot of weight with a lot of other people.

A Two-Way Street. When you go to a businessman, you are doing that in order to give and to get. You want to give him information and help and you want to get from him his support of the police purpose. No matter what kind of business it is, there are things you can do to help those who run it. An obvious example: Showing a store owner how to protect his place against burglary.

In this way you are carrying on an inspectional and educational job, seasonal or otherwise. Every major or minor aspect of your effort can help build good relations for the police department. And besides helping the businessman, you can seek his help on your police projects, whatever they may be.

Letting Them Help. Winning people by letting them do something for you is a well-established technique. In fact, the use of this idea by police agencies is too well known to require further comment. What happens is that when you get a businessman working on your traffic committee (or anything else) he identifies himself with it—and strives for its success.

But a word of warning is in order. Don't seek a man's advice unless you intend to make a reasonable

(Continued on Page 27)



At dedication ceremonies of new Rochester, N. Y., Police Academy, Sergeant Harry W. Maibohm points out an important feature of the Department's Speed Graphic equipment to Sergeant Clarence D. DePrez. The Rochester Police Department is 100% Graphic-equipped.

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For further information circle #34 on Readers Service Card



Probation and Parole

by S. E. Rink
Contributing Editor

A POLICE OFFICER not too long ago made front page headlines of the newspapers for his courageous pursuit and capture of two men who had assaulted the manager of a large jewelry store as he was closing for the night and attempted to steal some jewels worth a considerable sum of money. One of the men had a long record of armed robbery; he had been released on parole only three weeks previous to the incident. He was sent back to prison and given an additional sentence. His companion was a young man, without a criminal record. The judge on the case put him on probation under the custody of a probation officer.

The police officer whose fine police work had caught the men was heard expressing some concern about this "probation and parole" business. In his opinion the one man was just as guilty as the other; yet one was going to prison with a heavy penalty and the other was free on probation.

The value of the probation and parole systems as practised in this country is sometimes difficult for the active law enforcer to comprehend. Yet the avowed function of probation and parole is the same as that of every other law enforcement agency — to protect the public. The apprehension and detention of criminals are part of the police officers' work essentially because criminals endanger the public welfare.

Rehabilitation

Of recent years there is a growing trend toward rehabilitation rather than punishment of the prisoner as the goal of penal institutions. And getting closer to the core of the difficulty, the trend is finding it better to help a man adjust to the world conditions around him before sending him away to prison, rather than try to rehabilitate him afterwards. Here are where probation and parole enter the picture.

Probation

For instance, a man commits a crime and is apprehended. If the crime is not a serious one and the offender does not have a criminal record, the judge might put the man on probation with the hope that the man's first tangle with the law will convince him to "mend his ways." If the probation period is successful, the man will no longer be a menace to the public. If it is not successful (and this depends largely on the man himself, although the influence of the supervising probation officer can often be a deciding factor), and the man commits another crime, he will be imprisoned.

Parole

Parole is on the other end of the man's sentence. That is, if the man fails to make good on probation, commits another crime and goes to prison, he is given still another opportunity to readjust himself to the social, economic and political world in which he must live. It is not wise to consider parole solely as a reward for good behavior in prison. The system of parole provides a continuous check on the parolee for an extended period of time. Let us take, for example, the double offender. Many authorities believe he should serve out his full sentence before being released. Advocates of the parole system believe it is more beneficial to the community

primarily and to the offender secondarily to release the prisoner on parole, say, six months before his full time is served, under the strict supervision of the parole officer.

Parole Control

What does "on parole" mean to the parolee? And what does it mean to the parole officer? Because the laws of each state differ from those of every other state concerning parole, and because often the existing laws are flexible enough to allow for the variances of each individual case, it becomes difficult to define the meaning of parole. Its broadest function, as has been stated, is to protect the public, by supervising the activities of men and women released from prison after they have served only a portion of their sentences. Specifically it means that the parolee must make a report of his activities periodically to his parole officer. How strictly enforced the supervision is by the parole officer depends on the state laws and to a great extent on the individual parole officer himself. Beyond the routine weekly or bi-weekly report, many parole officers keep in contact with their parolees. This contact may involve visits to the parolee's home, helping him find employment, directing him to available guidance agencies, or just giving him the morale encouragement he needs to "go straight."

State Parole Boards

Most states have independent State Parole Boards, while probationary measures are under the judiciary branch of state government. In administering parole and probation there is a wide variation in the effectiveness and consistency of the supervision. Mr. Walter E. Doud, of the New York State Parole Board is quoted as saying there are more than 3,500 parolees in New York City alone, and the system there is 85% successful.

In the gigantic police job of protecting the public, apprehending the criminal is only part of the story. The conversion of the criminal into a worthwhile citizen requires the effort of many agencies, not the least of which are the probation and parole processes.



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Editor

LAW AND ORDER Magazine
1475 Broadway New York 36, N. Y.

Weapon-Wise (Con't. from Page 11)

warded to the NRA by the reporting person whose name and address are listed below. ¶ When sending in reports on stolen guns, be certain to include make, model, serial number, caliber and any other identifying marks of a permanent nature.

REMINGTON, Model 760 rifle, #5263, cal. .30-'06. John S. Welsh, Moore's Inc., Carey, Ohio.

WINCHESTER, Model 12 shotgun, #1097449, 12-ga. Lt. Col. John L. Thomas, Hq. 272nd Inf., Ft. Dix, N. J.

WINCHESTER, Model 94 carbine, #1802135, cal. 30-30. M. L. Cox, Box 381, Fort Davis, Tex.

HI-STANARD pistol, #37733, cal. 22; ENFIELD, Model 1917 rifle, #11987330, cal. .30-06; BAUSCH & LOMB 7x35 binocular, #DG 8279; BAUSCH & LOMB 8x30 binocular, #XG 3317. Francis L. Grimes, 163 Main St., Hornell, N. Y.

SMITH & WESSON Highway Patrolman revolver, #106232, cal. .357 Magnum. Virgil G. Cherry, Rt. #1, Box 1305, Durango, Colo.

REMINGTON Model 760 rifle, #218849, cal. .35 Rem.; GERMAN Model 1880 Service revolver, #2152; MAUSER auto-pistol, #889937, cal. 7.63 mm.; WINCHESTER, Model 94 carbine, (2 guns), #1343693 and #1318974 and both cal. .30-30; SMITH & WESSON pocket revolver, #452883, cal. .32; IVER JOHNSON 5-shot revolver #68605, cal. .38; ORTGIES pistol #64027, cal. .32; BROWNING auto-shotgun, #B-38015, 12-ga.; BROWNING auto-shotgun #101345, 16-ga.; REMINGTON Model 8 rifle, #46717, cal. .35 Rem.; MAUSER (Czech-Bрно arsenal) carbine, #28948, cal. 7 mm. John W. Dewey, J. Dewey Gun Co., Jet. Rts. 16 & 6-A, East Hampton, Conn.

COLT Challenger pistol, #51986C, cal. 22; HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON Model 922 revolver (2 guns) #N51376 and #P3832, both cal. 22; SMITH & WESSON Regulation Police revolver, #99761, cal. .38; LUGER pistol, #2537, cal. 9 mm. Dwayne O. Larson, Wilmington Hardware Co., 911 Avalon Blvd., Wilmington, Calif.

SAUER & SOHN auto-pistol #368129, cal. .32. Rudolf E. Hirsch, 1931 North Capitol St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

The above listing is from the American Rifleman magazine, official organ of The National Rifle Association of America, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

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For further information circle #29 on Readers Service Card

Modern Self Defense

by R. H. Sigward

NOTE: This is the nineteenth in a series of articles written for LAW AND ORDER by R. H. Sigward, formerly instructor of the U. S. Air Force Military Police, and now director of the Sigward Health Studio, 139 W. 54th St., New York City.

CHAPTER XIII Knife Disarming

The danger implicit in a cutting edge makes it obvious that the various maneuvers of disarming should be practiced constantly and diligently until the highest degree of perfection is attained.

If you ever face a situation where you think you cannot reach the attacker's knife, kick him first against the knee or in the groin. This will throw him off balance and injure him, and will give you a chance to maneuver yourself into a position to disarm him.

The following illustrations show various methods of knife disarming. The first thing to do is to get quickly into "Parrying Stance" as shown in photos 101 and 102, Boxing Stance. Never for one moment let your eyes leave the knife. And for practice purposes use a rubber or wooden knife.

Straight Thrust

112-1. A gay caballero thrusts a knife at your mid-section. Without waiting to discover if he is an overwrought television viewer, hack him with the edge of your left hand over the wrist. A hard blow should make him drop his knife.

112-2. Should he be obstinate and retain hold of the knife, seize his right wrist with your left hand, while

112-3. your free right joins your left hand at his wrist. Pull him forward off balance.

112-4. Bend his wrist inward and swing his arm suddenly to your left, backward. This Wrist Throw will bring him down on his back. Continuous pressure on his wrist will make him release the knife. (See Key No. 30.) (October 1953, page 9.)



Modern Self Defense

Neck Thrust

113-1. Our carver is slicing at the right side of your head, neck or shoulder as seen in photo. Strike him with your right hand against



forearm or wrist. Duck your head and body to the left. Simultaneously grab his forearm or wrist with your right hand.

113-2. Jab him with the knuckles of your free left hand against the Adam's Apple. Place your left foot behind his left and throw him backwards. Hold on to his wrist. Once he is thrown to the floor proceed as shown in Key #27.

Side Attack

114-1. According to the photo, our cut-up is leaning back awaiting his chance to strike. Kick him against his left leg or groin (this kick not shown in the photo).

114-2. Bend your knees low and hit him with the edge of your left hand against his right forearm.

(Continued on page 18)

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BOwling Green 9-7956

For further information circle #47 on R. S. Card

Patrolmen Study Spanish

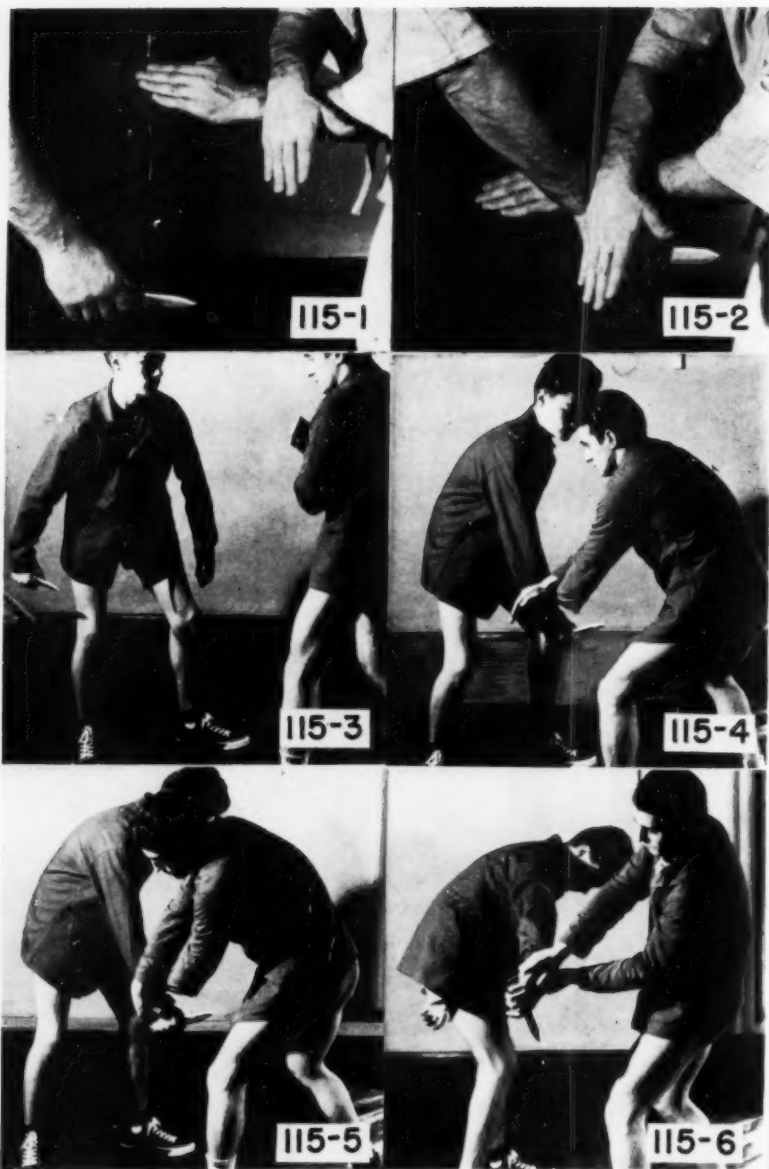
An indication that patrolmen often work for "more than money" can be seen in the fact that 60 policemen assigned to an area in New York City which has a majority of Puerto Rican inhabitants, have enrolled in a course of Spanish. These men are taking the schooling on their own time.

The *Civil Service Assembly* says that the language course is being given by a local settlement house and the course will be extended as long as policemen want to attend. Most of the students are foot patrolmen and they spend one hour a week in the class. The only expenditure to them is 35 cents for a paper bound text book that emphasizes pictures more than text, in its Spanish lesson.

The kind of Spanish taught is utilitarian and is pointed to the everyday speech that would be helpful to a policeman in a Spanish speaking neighborhood.

115-6. Your hands clasp and continue the twist, bending his wrist inward (see Key #30) until he drops the knife.

115-7. Swing his arm to your right, up and forward. Give a quick jerk toward you, holding his arm stretched as far out and straight as possible. Kick him in the floating ribs.



114-3. While you fall on your right knee, strike him with your right forearm from underneath.

114-4. just above the elbow. He will drop the knife.

Underhand Thrust to Stomach

115-1, 2. A study of the "Cross Arm Parry" against a knife thrust aimed at your tender middle.

115-3. He's cooking up something . . .

115-4. Parry the thrust as seen in photos 1 and 2.

115-5. Reach with your right and grasp over the edge of his right hand and twist.



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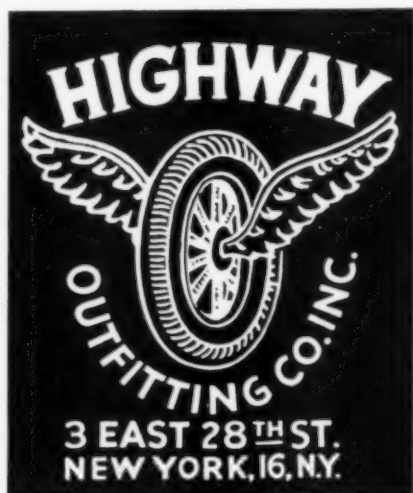
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- Sam Brown Belts • Raincoats and Capes
- Uniforms for Policewomen



For further information circle #53 on Readers Service Card

Summer Uniform



Jeff Goldstein, Inc.
387 - 4th Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

All popular styles of uniforms are made to measure; all wool or cotton. Prices range from \$30 to \$45 for all wool serge. Pictured is style P1511 for a motorcycle policeman.



Edw. Kohler Mfg. Co.
104 East Mason St., Milwaukee, Wisc.

The accompanying illustration is the #501 Regulation Eight Point Police Cap, 11 in. top with metal grommet. For summer wear you may order these caps with a ventilated band in serge or whipcord only.



Donald S. Lavigne, Inc.
29 S.E. 1st Ave., Miami, Fla.

This company is featuring a short sleeve police shirt; really form fitted, full length shirt tails, full length badge reinforcement sling, pleated pockets and uniform flaps, available in white, blue and grey Poplin and priced from \$3.65 to \$3.95 F.O.B. Miami.

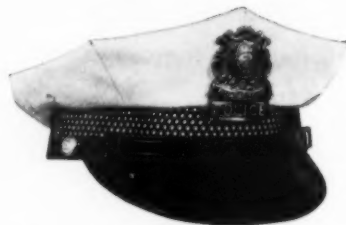


Hirsch Tyler Company
10th & Berks Sts., Philadelphia 22, Pa.

The uniform that bears the trade mark "Precision Uniforms" is the product of this company. They manufacture in a large modern factory in Philadelphia. All types of woolen fabrics are available and uniforms can be made to your specification. The illustration is descriptive of one type.

Highway Uniforms

3 East 28th St., New York 16, N. Y.
For the rainy spring and summer days, pictured is style #48 Police Talma Coat with cape. Made of black rubber with full corduroy collar and snap fasteners. The leggings 48B is also made of black leather, fastened to belt with snap fasteners. Available in small, medium and large sizes. See ad on page 19.



Wentworth-Forman Co., Inc.

21 Edinboro St., Boston 11, Mass.
The nationally known "Head-Master" custom-made cap is made in many modern, snappy styles. The pictured cap is Police Style #351, white top ventilated braid band, washable leatherette top. May be cleaned with damp cloth. Black or white ventilated band. See our advertisement on page 22.



Sigmund Eisner Co.
Red Bank, New Jersey

Fifty years service backs these tailored uniforms. The pictured shirt is available in Simpson Soulette Poplin; immediate delivery, nickel grey and light blue and in regular Poplin grey, powder blue and tan. Trousers of 8 to 8½ oz., wool and dacron. Eisner believes these the most comfortable uniform ever produced.



Princeform Cap Co.
915 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.

The illustrated 8 point policewoman's cap may be had in blue or white. See ad on page 25.

Styles for 1955



Russell Uniform Company
192 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

A neat and comfortable summer uniform consisting of fast-color Poplin shirt in either blue or gray may be obtained from this company. The shirt may be had with long sleeves as illustrated or with short sleeves and convertible collar if wanted; summer trousers of all-wool Tropical Worsted or light-weight Serge; ventilated summer cap, tie and tie clasp. Additional accessories are shown in catalog which will be sent upon request.



Creighton Shirt Co., Inc.
87 Franklin Street, New Haven, Conn.

The shirt shown in the accompanying photo is the new style regulation type police uniform shirt; long shirt tail, open collar, shoulder straps, badge patch, 2 flap pockets from Reeves Glen Carrie Poplin.

Westbury Sales Co., Ltd.
580 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.

In conjunction with the smart uniform is the neat white glove of the traffic policeman. Men's white washable slip on heavy quality cotton gloves; excellent



workmanship, full fashioned, properly sized, form fitting are now available. Sizes Small - Medium - Large. Single pair 85¢. Three pair or more 75¢, also three sizes and same prices for ladies.



Bancroft Cap Co.
180 Franklin St., Framingham, Mass.

A white top policeman's cap with light-weight mesh material has been developed for summer comfort. In the accompanying picture a demonstration of the lightness of the fabric is shown. Holding a lighted candle in the right hand and the cap in his left, the wearer gently blows into the cap and note the action of the flame. See ad on page 25.



A. DuBois & Son, Inc.
71 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y.
Pictured is style 816A Semi-Drape

Police Jacket: plain back, form-fitting, peak lapels; belt hooks attached to waist is optional. Garment can be made in all fabrics and shades—Dacron-wool blend, tropical worsted and gabardine; all wool serges and elastiques. Swatches of fabric and brochure sent on request. See ad on page 22.



S. Abrahams & Co., Inc.
Broad St. at Ridge Ave.,
Philadelphia 23, Pa.

The employment by Police Departments of women for both police protection and school crossing guards has greatly increased during the past few years. Most cities have been putting their women into uniforms.

The general styling has been single-breasted 12 to 14 oz. police blue serge or gabardine sack coat, 3 or 4 buttons, peaked lapel, tight fitting waist, flared skirt. The pockets are optional, but normally there are two lower flap false pockets and two breast welt (or flap) pockets. Either nickel or regulation police buttons; no shoulder flaps, badge tab over left breast pocket.

The skirt has straight seams and may have an inverted pleat in front. Two pockets, zipper closure on the side. Skirt length; normal—according to modern fashion.

Caps—either overseas type or eight-point, although some departments have gone into a specially styled Stetson.

Blouse—white with black or blue tie. Skirts are normally furnished by the individual.



M. H. Grossman, Inc.
1035 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A cap maker for the last 30 years, the company has available for immediate delivery the pictured 8 point cap in tropical worsted as well as serge. Special trim to your order.

BADGER UNIFORM SHIRT
Lead The Parade

Regular
and
Summer
SHIRTS
for
POLICE



Form Fitted -

BADGER
SHIRT COMPANY
Racine, Wis.

For further information circle #28 on R. S. Card

INSIST ON!
"HEAD-MASTER"
AMERICA'S FINEST



POLICE UNIFORM CAPS
SEE YOUR LOCAL UNIFORM OR
EQUIPMENT DEALER
or write direct for illustrated circular
Made only by
WENTWORTH-FORMAN CO., Inc.
21 EDINBORO ST., BOSTON 11, MASS.
Our 60th Year

For further information circle #44 on R. S. Card

Directory of Uniform Companies

THE well-groomed, uniformed police officer is the mark of an alert and modern department. The manufacturers of fabrics and the tailors who fashion the finished uniform are located in widely varying parts of the country. The business is highly competitive, for price and quality is important to the individual officer. **LAW AND ORDER** expresses appreciation to the many manufacturers of caps, uniforms, shirts and other equipment for co-operating with us by sending photos and information regarding their products. These manufacturers welcome inquiries and will be happy to be of service to you. To make this directory more compact we shall use the following code to denote what items may be obtained from the manufacturer: C: caps, S: shirts, G: gloves, U: uniforms, F: fabrics, R: rainwear and PE: police equipment.

Amerotran, Inc.
1407 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.
Code F

S. Abrahams & Co., Inc.
Broad St. at Ridge Ave.,
Philadelphia 23, Pa.
Code U-C-S

Badger Shirt Co.
1125 Sixth Street, Racine, Wis.
Code S

Baneroff Cap Co.
180 Franklin St., Framingham, Mass.
Code C

Basch Cap Co.
658 Washington St., Boston 11, Mass.
Code C

Bell Uniform and Cap Co.
808 Prairie, Houston, Texas
Code U-C-S

Bradford Cap Co.
9 Beach St., Boston, Mass.
Code C

Brooks Uniform Co., Inc.
75 West 45th St., New York 36, N. Y.
Code U-C-R-S-PE

Brunsen, George, Co.
104 Bleecker St., New York 12, N. Y.
Code C

Cleary Uniform Co., Inc.
144 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.
Code U-C-S

Chicago Uniform & Cap Co.
162 N. Franklin St., Chicago 6, Ill.
Code U-C-S

Creighton Shirt Co., Inc.
67 Franklin St., New Haven, Conn.
Code S

Dallas Uniform Cap & Emblem Mfg. Co.
2925 Commerce, Dallas, Texas
Code C

A. DuBois & Son, Inc.
17 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y.
Code U-C-S

Eisner, Sigmund, Company
Red Bank, New Jersey
Code U-C-R-S

Fechheimer Bros. Co.
Cincinnati 2, Ohio
Code U-C-S

Feldman Cap Co.
1010 17th St., Denver 2, Colo.
Code C

Franklin Worsted Co.
G & Venango St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Code F

Gelhaar Uniform Co.
1228-32 Grand Ave.,
Kansas City 6, Mo.
Code U-C-S-PE

Gemsco, Inc.
395 4th Ave., New York 16, N. Y.
Code C

Gerber Mfg. Co.
1600 W. 6th St., Mishawaka, Ind.
Code U-C-R-S-PE

(Continued on Page 25)

Join us in our **62nd** year

We step forward with confidence in the future.
America's Greatest Uniform Firm Gives You The
Greatest Brand Names in Uniforms

TAILORED BY DUBOIS

this is

dubois

we're here for *your* future

To our many friends we have been their "one source"
house, supply their demand for . . . Superior Quality
and Character in Uniforms.

- BETTER FIT
- SOUND MERCHANDISE
- SMARTER STYLING
- EXPERT CRAFTSMANSHIP

Highest Quality . . . master tailoring, in both made
to measure and in stock service.

A. DUBOIS AND SON, INC.
17 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y.
The Uniform House of the Nation

For further information circle #52 on Readers Service Card

FAUROT POLICE RECORDER and INVESTIGATION UNIT—FAUROT NO. 840 Designed exclusively for Policework



**USED IN CELL BLOCK, DETENTION ROOM,
INTERROGATION ROOM, etc.**

- Record or listen to telephone conversations without tapping wires.
- Monitor with headphones and record conversations without being detected by sounds.
- Microphone can be placed at a distance from the recorder and loudspeaker.
- Tone control for true voice reproduction.
- Two hours recording.

FAUROT, INC.

299 BROADWAY
New York 7, N.Y.

MANUFACTURER and DESIGNER of
CRIME DETECTION and IDENTIFICATION EQUIPMENT

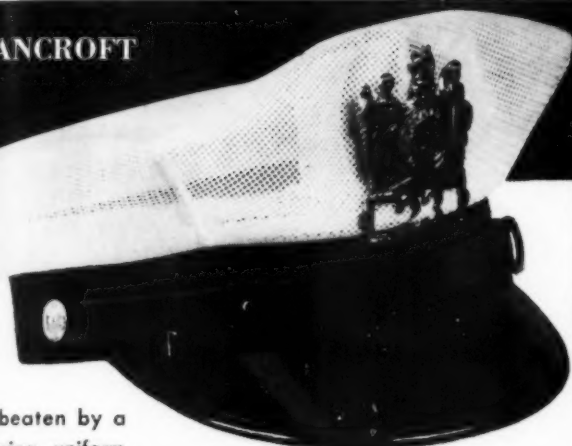
For further information circle #31 on Readers Service Card

NEW!

POLICEMAN'S SUMMER CAP with thousands of open windows



BANCROFT



rowbeaten by a
weltering uniform

cap? Brother, we've got news for you! A cap that's completely ventilated, top and sides... appropriately styled... sturdily built by Bancroft, makers of fine military caps for more than 50 years.

CHECK THESE SENSATIONAL SPECIAL FEATURES:

- Featherweight — 30% lighter than any other policeman's cap
- Removable top of white or blue ventilated Nylon mesh — washes like a nylon stocking
- Sturdy waterproof ventilated band covered with ventilated open-weave Rayon braid
- Vinyl visor — won't chip or crack
- Genuine leather sweatband

Order more than six
and take advantage of
this special volume discount:

7 to 12 caps... \$4.00 ea.
13 to 72 caps... 3.50 ea.
Over 72—Write us for quotation

All these features \$4.50
for only

Extra Covers \$1.50

Retailers inquiries invited

CLIP THIS COUPON AND MAIL TODAY

BANCROFT CAP CO., Inc. Framingham, Mass.

Please send me..... POLICEMAN'S SUMMER CAP
\$4.50 ea. (ppd.) (See special volume discount above)

size is (check) 6 1/2 ☐ 6 3/4 ☐ 6 7/8 ☐ 7 ☐ 7 1/8 ☐
7 1/4 ☐ 7 1/2 ☐ 7 3/4 ☐ 7 7/8 ☐

color (Check) White ☐ Dark Blue ☐ Extra Covers \$1.50
closed find Check ☐ M.O. ☐ (No COD's Please)

NAME.....
Please Print

ADDRESS.....

ZONE..... STATE.....

Here's how one police department
enjoys summer comfort

BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE, AUGUST 15, 1954

Cops with Cool Heads

Framingham's police force have "air-conditioned" heads this Summer. A new type of Summer service hat, first tried as an experiment, is now standard equipment. It has a vinyl visor connected to an air-holed hat band which fits into the top part of the hat. There are interchangeable nylon mesh tops, one white, the other blue, both washable.



"Sgt Eddy" (left) of Sgt Eddy's Bancroft Hat Company, Framingham, who invented the hat, checks the fit of one for officer Thomas Trudeau.

Photos by Jack Carr



"Best thing that's happened since they first let us take off our coats on duty 22 years ago," says patrolman Robert C. Dunton.



One snap of the wrist makes it a blue hat instead of a white one. Left to right: Officers Thomas Trudeau and William Clinton.



Like the rest of the force Sgt William Nichols wears the white top days, reserves the blue one for nights.



Police Chief Edward T. McCarthy, 31 years on the force, (right) and Selectman John C. Acton, approve the new hats. The chief says 35 men selected for the experiment were "ribbed" at first, now get compliments.

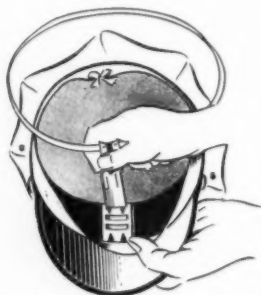
For further information circle #51 on Readers Service Card

Summer Uniform



Gelhaar Uniform Co.
1228-32 Grand Ave., Kansas City 6, Mo.

Made to measure uniforms are available in summer fabrics, rayon, nylon, acetates in gabardines, for both shirts and trousers. The shirts are priced at \$12.50 and the trousers \$12.50. All wool tropical trousers range in price from \$15.50. Also dacron and wool in 12 oz. weight for shirts and trousers may be obtained.



Mid-City Uniform Cap Co.
2330 West Cermak Rd., Chicago, Ill.
A special summer uniform cap which features an imported band is manufactured by this company. In addition to manufacturing caps, a special patented front shape support is used in Mid-City caps. The accompanying illustration shows the metal front shape support which insures the cap retaining its original shape.



H. I. Weiman & Sons
1427-33 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

For more than 30 years this company has been supplying fine made-to-measure uniforms to law enforcement officers. All standard fabrics are available to meet your requirements. Write for samples and complete information. See ad on page 25.



The H. M. Sawyer & Son Co.
20 Thorndike Street, Cambridge 41, Mass.

A new lightweight safety police raincoat, coated with Neoprene Latex in high visibility yellow, is available from this firm. The features of the coat are: coated on the inside as well as outside, guaranteed not to peel, seams guaranteed not to leak or come apart, stands rough usage yet light in weight, pliable, flexible, will fold or roll compactly. This coat also may be ordered in the conventional black.



Wide Awake Shirt Co.
Reading, Pa.

This firm manufactures the nationally advertised Elbeco Police Shirt. The illustrated model HP has short sleeves, shoulder straps, badge tab and comes in light blue, grey and white Poplin.



Keystone Uniform Cap Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.

This eight pointed cap may be made in the material of your selection and color. The cap illustrated has an exterior band of velveteen. See ad on page 25.



Smith-Gray Corp.
196 Lexington Ave., New York 15, N. Y.

The Smith-Gray Corporation have been tailors to discriminating policemen since 1845. Over a century of skill and "know-how" goes into every uniform. The years of experience can aid you in your particular requirements and uniform problems. Complete line and styles.

Styles for 1955



Badger Shirt Co.
1125 Sixth Street, Racine, Wisc.

Made to measure shirts are available from this company. The Badger shirt may be had with long or short sleeves and can be made to your specification. An extra support suspends weight of badge direct from the shoulder seam. Pockets have special sections for pen, watch or whistle. See ad on page 22.



The Fechtmeier Bros. Co.
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

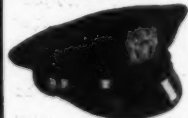
Finely tailored all wool uniforms, made to measure and according to your specifications of materials and style are available from this company.

Directory (Continued from Page 22)

- Goldstein, Jeff, Inc.**
387 4th Ave., New York 16, N. Y.
Code U-C-S
- Goodall Rubber Co.**
Whitehead Rd., Trenton, N. J.
Code R
- Grossman, M. H., Inc.**
1035 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Code C
- Highway Uniforms**
3 E. 28th St., New York 16, N. Y.
Code U-C-R-S-PE
- Hirsch Tyler Co.**
10th & Berks Sts., Philadelphia 22, Pa.
Code U-C-S
- Imperial Cap Works, Inc.**
1337 Lawrence St., Denver 4, Colo.
Code C
- Keystone Uniform Cap Co.**
Philadelphia, Pa.
Code U-C
- Kohler, Edw., Mfg. Co.**
104 E. Mason St., Milwaukee, Wisc.
Code C
- Lavigne, Donald S., Inc.**
29 S. E. 1st Ave., Miami, Fla.
Code C-R-S-U-PE
- Manhattan Hat & Cap Co.**
240 Diamond St., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.
Code C
- Meier, A. C., & Co.**
205 W. Monroe St., Chicago 6, Ill.
Code U-C-S-R-PE
- Merson Uniform Co.**
254 Canal St., New York, N. Y.
Code U-C-S-PE
- Metcalfe Bros. & Co., Inc.**
45 E. 17th St., New York, N. Y.
Code F
- Mid-City Uniform Cap Co.**
2330 W. Cermak Rd., Chicago, Ill.
Code C
- Midwestern Safety Mfg. Co.**
Mackinaw, Ill.
Code R
- National Uniform Exchange**
308 W. Redwood St., Baltimore 1, Md.
Code U-C-R-S
- Opper Uniform Co.**
1378 W. 6th St., Cleveland 13, Ohio
Code U-C-S-R-PE
- Pasquale, B., Co.**
654 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif.
Code U-C
- Pettibone Bros. Mfg. Co.**
224 E. 8th St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio
Code U
- Philadelphia Uniform Co., Inc.**
8th Ave. & Harry St.,
Conshohocken, Pa.
Code U-C
- Princeform Cap Co.**
915 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.
Code C
- Reed's Sons, Jacob**
2 DeKalb St., Norristown, Pa.
Code U-S-C-R
- Royal Uniforms**
257 4th Ave., New York 16, N. Y.
Code U-S-C
- Russell Uniform Co.**
192 Lexington Ave.,
New York 16, N. Y.
Code U-C-R-S-PE
- Simpson, Sons & Co., Inc.**
40 Worth St., New York 13, N. Y.
Code F
- Smith & Bennett**
19 Kingston St., Boston 11, Mass.
Code U-C-S
- Smith-Gray Corp.**
196 Lexington Ave.,
New York 15, N. Y.
Code U-C-R-S-PE
- Smith, Caleb V. & Son**
300 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.
Code U-C-S
- Stanbury & Co.**
720 Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.
Code U-C-S-PE
- Turner Halsey Co.**
261 Madison Ave., New York 18, N. Y.
Code F
- Wear-Well Uniform Co.**
611 Washington, Boston 11, Mass.
Code U-C-R-S
- Weiman, H. I., & Sons**
1427-33 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Code U-C-R-S
- Weintraub Bros. & Co.**
1321 Noble St., Philadelphia 23, Pa.
Code U-C-S
- Wentworth-Forman Co., Inc.**
21 Edinboro St., Boston 11, Mass.
Code C-R-PE
- Westbury Sales Co., Ltd.**
580 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.
Code G
- Wide Awake Shirt Co.**
Reading, Pa.
Code S

Algonquin 4-6294 • Established 1914

REGULATION POLICE CAP



"IT FEELS GOOD"
PRINCEFORM
CUSHION
UNIFORM CAP
TRADE MARK REG.

All wool regulation materials
"CRAVENETTED"
Fine leather hand cushioned sweatband
ventilated for comfort.
Made by Headwear Experts

PRINCEFORM CAP CO.

915 Broadway, Dept. L
New York 10, N. Y.

Associate member—New York State
Association of Chiefs of Police

For further information circle #41 on R. S. Card

COMPLETE UNIFORMS

Made To Measure
On The Premises

National Manufacturers
for over 30 years

All standard fabrics
available

Write for samples and
complete price
information

H. I. Weiman & Sons
1429 Vine St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.



KEYSTONE BRAND



POLICE CAPS

The cap that's
known from

COAST TO COAST

ANY
SPECIFIED MATERIAL

Write for catalog and price list
Samples on request

Keystone Uniform Cap Co.
1007 Market St. Phila. 7, Pa.

For further information circle #38 on R. S. Card

"According to Law..."

Edited by Irving B. Zeichner
Counsellor-at-Law

Place of Crime

Defendant was charged with manslaughter in the District Court of Muskogee County, Oklahoma. It was alleged that he so operated a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor that he caused his woman companion to be thrown from it and that she then and there died.

Officer Newton of the Police Department of the City of Muskogee testified that he and Officer Chambers were on duty in squad car No. 34 the night this crime was committed and that they had occasion by reason of a radio call from the dispatcher of the Police Department to go to Walnut and Gibson Streets to investigate an accident.

He said that he could tell from the defendant's speech, his breath and his walk, that he was intoxicated. He related that he found a partly filled whiskey bottle under the front pedals of the automobile in which the deceased had been riding.

On cross-examination by the defendant, Officer Newton was asked, "And where were you at the time you received the call—whereabouts in the City of Muskogee?" The testimony was, "I believe I was in the 400 block on North K Street". He related that it took 5 or 7 minutes to get to the scene of the alleged crime.

Defendant appealed his conviction on the ground that the State had failed to prove where the crime was committed. The Criminal Court of Appeals of Oklahoma affirmed the Judgment and held that circumstantial evidence was sufficient to prove the venue.

"We take judicial notice that the nearest towns to Muskogee are Fort Gibson, 9 miles distant and within

Muskogee County, and Wagoner in Wagoner County, 14 miles away. In the time stated, 5 or 7 minutes, traveling at a reasonable speed, the officers could have reached neither of these towns, certainly not Wagoner. Likewise it is a matter of judicial knowledge that the City of Muskogee is the only municipality in that immediate vicinity that would have radio equipped police cars and a radio station and dispatcher in connection therewith.

"Hence we are compelled to conclude from circumstances that this crime would have occurred in no other place than in the City of Muskogee in Muskogee County, Oklahoma. It is not unreasonable to conclude that the officers did all of the foregoing things as police agents of the City of Muskogee and that these things occurred within their jurisdiction. Officers of the law in the absence of a showing to the contrary are presumed to have done their duty."

Intoxication and Knowledge

Officer Cowen, accompanied by Officer Samuelson, arrested the defendant at a Long Beach cafe when he was found in a drunken condition. They transported him to the city jail and escorted him to the booking lobby.

Defendant seated himself on a bench where Officer Cowen observed him fumbling with his right sock. He told the jailers to look in the prisoner's hosiery. The prisoner thereupon thrust an object into his pocket and refused to withdraw it.

In the midst of a violent struggle between the jailers and the defendant, Officer Cowen removed the object, a package of cigarettes, which he marked for identification and deposited in a safe. Asked by Officer Samuelson whether the cigarettes were his, the defendant replied: "I don't smoke that brand."

Convicted of having had in his possession "flowering tops and leaves of Indian Hemp," familiarly called "marijuana," a narcotic, the defendant appealed on the ground that he was too intoxicated to possess knowledge of the contraband character of the cigarettes.

The District Court of Appeals for the Second District of California affirmed the conviction on the ground that a prisoner's secret knowledge of the illegal character of narcotics in his possession is sufficiently shown by his conduct and behavior in attempting to secrete them. It said that whether the defendant was uncon-



scious of either his possession of the narcotic or its contraband character was a fact which the jury found against him.

"If the law allowed crimes to be committed with impunity by those who are drunk, the criminal elements of a city would at every night-fall swim in rivers of alcohol to erase guilt of the murders, rapes, banditry, and all the offenses proscribed by the statutes of this state. When a person imbibes alcohol, he knows he deadens his senses and that anything might occur by reason of his intoxication. How, then, can a violator of the law be excused for his crimes and yet, in spite of such behavior, expect the people to maintain a state for the preservation of life and liberty?"

Judicial Notice—Gin

The officers executing the search warrant for the defendant's premises testified that while making the search they could hear a sloshing noise of a liquid in a container evidently located on the person of the defendant. When asked about it, the defendant produced a pint of whiskey from under her skirt.

Officer Crisp testified that secreted in a post-hole near the northeast corner of the defendant's garage a pint bottle was found partially filled with gin. He stated after an examination of the liquid in the bottle that it was gin. State's exhibit No. 1 as identified by the court reporter shows that it was a pint bottle, one-half empty, containing the label of Gin, Schenley.

Convicted for unlawful possession of intoxicating liquors, the defendant appealed on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient to support the verdict. It was contended that no proof had been presented that the liquid referred to as "gin" was intoxicating.

The Criminal Court of Appeals of Oklahoma affirmed the Judgment but reduced the sentence to the minimum because of the small amount of liquor involved. It held that the word "gin" has a well defined and well-known meaning and indicates per se an intoxicating liquor. Consequently, it was not necessary for the State to specifically prove the alcoholic content or show that it was intoxicating.

"The cases where we refused to take judicial notice of the intoxicating
(Continued on Page 27)

Specializing in Official Credentials

for PUBLIC OFFICIALS,
POLICE, FIRE and SHERIFF
DEPARTMENTS

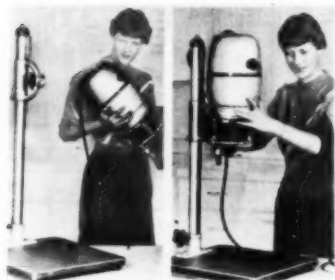
JOHN S. LEHMANN

68 Burch Ave.
Buffalo 10, N. Y.

For further information circle #37 on R. S. Card

Portable Enlarger

A new portable 35mm enlarger is now available from **Burke & James, Inc.**, 321 South Walbath Ave., Chicago 4, Ill. It is guaranteed for 2 years against defects.



Features are: lens, F/3.5, 2" coated Enlarging, four elements Tessar type; condenser, 2% double finish optical; baseboard, exclusive non-actinic 16x19"; bulb, 150 watt (3 light—50, 100, 150 watt) Single intensity may be used, bellows, reinforced 4½" long, 3½x3½"; cable cord, 8½' extra heavy with three light intensity switch: low, medium and high; negative carrier, 35mm metal, dustless, patented slide-through, takes all standard dustless negative carriers, i.e. single, double, robot, bantam, ½ VP and 4x4 CM. Price is \$79.50.

For additional information write the manufacturer or circle No. 48 on the Readers Service Card.

Radio-Telephone System

New portable radio-telephone systems now being produced for police work by the **Hallcrafters Co.**, 4401 W. 5 Ave., Chicago 24, Ill., radio manufacturer, are known as "Littlefones". The units actually are crystal controlled, double superhetrodyne, receivers and crystal controlled phased modulated FM transmitters.

They cover two different frequency ranges, from 25 to 54 megacycles (11 to 6 meters) and 144 to 174 megacycles (2 meters). Two of the portable units, used at ground level, provide radio telephone communication at distances of two miles in industrial areas. Internal structural steel in buildings does not materially affect transmission. With adequate antennas, distances up to seven miles can be covered between moving autos, trucks or railroad trains.



Portable and fixed units can be intermixed in any combination and they may be tied into existing FM two-way radio systems. Used in this manner, one portable unit can talk back to a central station 30 miles away. Aircraft use permits distances up to 125 miles.

The portable model shown can be

powered either with dry cell units, longer lived wet cell units or new mercury pack batteries which have a conservative life of 60 hours as compared to the dry battery's 6. Mercury packs are particularly useful when the "Littlefones" are given only occasional use, since tests have proven that these batteries can be stored for three years and even then will operate the Littlefone for more than 48 hours.

For further information circle No. 49 on the Readers Service Card.

Vehicular Sound System

A complete sound amplifying system for police cars and emergency vehicles is being manufactured by the **Electronics Div. of Z & W Machine Products, Inc.**, 5100 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio.



The unit includes microphone, remote control head, cables, speakers or reflex trumpets, and a shock-mounted amplifier housed in welded steel. It operates on 6 or 12 volts dc. Special shoulder mount or stationary mount are available for the mike.

(Continued on Page 29)

According to Law

(Continued from Page 26)

character of a liquid involved concoctions which were for medical uses or were beverages of unknown alcoholic content. In all such cases it is necessary to prove the intoxicating character of the liquid."

On The Beat

effort to follow that advice. Likewise, remember that your business leaders are busy. Sure, they will see you, but you must be considerate of their time. Be on time and leave when you're finished. All of our remarks about getting help imply that you have a real reason for getting their help and that your calling on business leaders is more than just a gesture—or an effort to get "window dressing" for your project.

All-Important Are Contacts With Residents, Householders

One of the oldest traditions of the police service is that the man on the beat must maintain contact with those living on the beat. The gradual motorization of the patrol forces since the first World War has made this person-to-person contact increasingly difficult. But it can be done and is being done.

Train Your Memory. Some years ago we had the pleasure and the privilege of working with a veteran sergeant on a suburban police force. Whenever he responded to a call in this community of 12,000 people, the chances were excellent that he not only knew the person calling for help but also those who lived on both sides of him. Since his department did no foot patrol, we wondered how he maintained contacts.

It was all a matter of training the memory, he thought. Whenever he met anyone or had occasion to talk to a resident, he made it a point to remember the name and address. In a polite and casual but effective and persistent way he came to know the people and their employees. Time and again we watched him pick out a car that didn't seem to belong there. Of course, most of these "checks" proved the occupants of the car to be "all right", but time and again this skilled vigilance paid off one way or another.

Supplementary Cross-Index

LAW AND ORDER 1953 and 1954

EDITOR'S NOTE: Because of the limited space in our December 1954 issue, we omitted the following index:

AUTHOR	
Allen, Carol	Chiefly Chatter
Arn, Edward F.	Alexander H. Kennedy
Gov. of Kansas	Guest Editorial
Anderson, Sigurd	Guest Editorial
Gov. of So. Dakota	"... more than money"
Ashenurst, Capt. Paul V.	Chiefly Chatter
Austin, Mary S.	Bernard C. Brannon
Aylward, Capt. Andrew T.	Modern Rogues' Gallery
Blackwell, W. D.	Evidence of Bloodhound
	Trailing
Hoggs, J. Caleb	Guest Editorial
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Tests of Rubber Roads Continue

During the last five years many experimental patches of surfacing containing rubber have been laid on selected parts of roads in many states. The American Public Works Association said that states such as Connecticut, Louisiana, Nebraska, Ohio, Utah and Wisconsin have participated in the experiment and before passing judgment on the test they will wait for five years. Then they can see if the rubber surfacing meets the paving needs.

Those in favor of rubber roads hope they will prove to be longer lasting, skid proof, and more resilient. A major disadvantage has been the high cost, but the sponsors of the program believe they have this problem licked. Previously, for example, asphalt and rubber had to be mixed at the chemical plant and shipped hot in insulated trucks of railroad tanks to the place of use. This meant high transportation costs and limited the shipping range to a 24 hour trip from the plant. Now, however, rubber pellets—no big-

ger than a pencil eraser—have been developed. They can be packed in bags, thus cutting shipping costs and eliminating the time-distance restriction.

Additional types of rubber surfacing are also being tested. A combination of tar and synthetic rubber has been tested in Connecticut. And near Milwaukee, Wis., experiments are being held on two half mile strips of rubber bituminous concrete paving.

The successful use of tar and rubber mixture on airfields in Arizona, New Mexico, Maine, Washington and New York led to experiments with it on roads. The mixture was found to be resistant to jet airplane fuel that might spill onto the road.



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Jumbo Spotlights Installed

As a safety measure, jumbo stoplights have been installed at one intersection in Ashland, Va.

This information came to us from the American Public Works Association. The red light really isn't any larger, it just appears to be, because the state highway department has placed a 12 inch lense on top of the standard eight-inch stop lights. The enlarged red light is believed to be especially well-suited for intersections on heavily-traveled, high-speed roads in rural areas where motorists should be able to see the stop light in advance in order to stop in time.

Fun For Fliers Is Din to Hearers

Engine-powered model airplanes are fun for the fliers but not so for those who have to listen to the noise.

Officials of Boulder, Colo., received a number of complaints about the noise nuisance from model airplanes, according to the International City Managers' Association. To meet the problem, the city built a flying circle on city-owned land isolated from residential areas.

Now a local men's organization sponsors flying clubs and supervises their activities on the new flying site. Since the program has been in operation, no further complaints about noise have been received.

Vehicular Sound System

(Continued from Page 27)

The sound system is characterized by fast action, low noise, and high output. The remote control head governs volume, and a push-to-talk mike switch saves power during standby periods. Complete directions are supplied for installation. The Model 21-A may be factory modified for custom use, and the manufacturer's design engineers are available for recommendations as to special applications. The system is fuse protected, and is guaranteed against defective parts and workmanship for a full year. Complete information available by writing to the manufacturer direct, or circle No. 50 on the enclosed Reader Service Card.

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For further information circle #36 on R. S. Card

From the Editor

"A policeman's uniform is just a blue suit with brass buttons". There is nothing incorrect with that statement and perhaps to the person who speaks it—that is all a uniform means to him. But, it is like describing the American flag as a couple of pieces of red, white and blue cloth sewed together.

Any one can describe the physical aspects of a uniform, but what it symbolizes could command the vocabulary of an idealist.

To the man who wears it, the uniform of a law enforcement officer, represents a code to which he has dedicated his life. He devotes his time and efforts to protecting his community. Not always does his major concern center on the crime within his town, for in many parts of our nation there is little or no crime problem. Strangely enough, one of his duties is to protect people against themselves. Whether he prevents a youngster from killing himself while speeding along a highway or he takes into custody a mentally ill person intent on self destruction, the man in the blue uniform is fulfilling the mission of his calling.

Usually, the word "calling" is used in conjunction with a religious conviction. The person receiving "the call" dedicates his life to helping people with an accent on the spiritual. They too have a "uniform" which is referred to as "the

**Lee E.
Lawder**



cloth". This title encompasses them even if their dress is just the ordinary suit of clothes.

The man who wears the policeman's uniform dedicates his life to helping people. He deals in the practical application of Christianity. He steers the alcoholic to those people who can help him; he sees that the foundling is placed in the children's home; he worries about youth and the path they are taking and starts boy's clubs and PAL's; he cares for the safety of little tots in busy street crossings by the school; he is a friend to the friendless.

A policeman wears his uniform constantly for even in his "off" hours, when he may be in his "civilian" clothes, his alertness as an officer is ready to serve.

The uniform of a policeman is a symbol of an honored profession.

A Chief's Editorial

(Continued from Page 3)

catch up with you someday. The only trouble is, you'll take a few of your less-deserving neighbors along with you.

The more expensive the car,—the higher the horsepower. These four or five grand hearses are usually owned by the more wealthy Americans who are quite naturally older with eyesight the worse for wear and reflexes of a semi-alcoholic. An unbeatable combination on the side of highway homicide.

These days of competitive horsepower on uncompetitive roads are helping to solve an age old problem. The over population of the world and the gradual starvation of mankind. I'm convinced it can't happen now—not with the figures for the weeks ahead to

come.

Since we all seem to have to frequent the highways at the same time, are in one heck of a hurry, and don't have staggered holidays, the greatest weapon against this legalized mayhem would seem to be an automatic nationwide speed limit of 50 miles per hour with a \$50.00 non-fixable fine for violations. A safer and surer guarantee and solution to the current horsepower race among the tin-lizzie boys would be state-sealed and inspected governors on all cars set at 50 m.p.h.

Put the speed demons in jets and let them get their workout up in the blue—only—watch out for falling scrap.

Maybe if I could stand the sight of blood all this wouldn't bother me so. Editor's Note: There are 5,500 editors (Chiefs edit LAW AND ORDER). This column is devoted to their contributions.

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